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## The influence of temperature on the change in the partial density of electronic states in the valence band and the magnetic properties of monocrystalline $\text{RE}_3\text{Ni}_5\text{Al}_{19}$ compounds (RE = Gd, Tb)

*Monday, 8 September 2025 17:00 (2 hours)*

Research on highly correlated systems is a key trend in physics. The  $\text{RE}_3\text{Ni}_5\text{Al}_{19}$  series has been the subject of intensive research on the physical properties of actinides (RE = U and Th) and lanthanides (RE = Sm and Yb). It has been shown that  $\text{U}_3\text{Ni}_5\text{Al}_{19}$  is a heavy-fermion antiferromagnet with  $T_N = 23$  K and exhibits non-Fermi liquid behavior below 5 K under ambient pressure [1]. The unusual and interesting behavior of known  $\text{RE}_3\text{Ni}_5\text{Al}_{19}$  compounds has recently inspired research on other RE atoms in this structure, which may lead to the discovery of new materials with unusual properties. Further research may contribute to a better understanding of the magnetic properties and their complexity in this series of compounds.

We present temperature-dependent spectroscopic studies of the electronic structure and magnetic behavior of monocrystalline intermetallic compounds  $\text{RE}_3\text{Ni}_5\text{Al}_{19}$  synthesized via the Al self-flux method. These compounds exhibit complex magnetic behavior with multiple phase transitions (three for both  $\text{Gd}_3\text{Ni}_5\text{Al}_{19}$  and  $\text{Tb}_3\text{Ni}_5\text{Al}_{19}$ ), suggesting strong interplay between electronic structure and magnetism [2]. Using high-resolution X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and resonant photoemission spectroscopy (ResPES) at photon energies corresponding to the M-edges of RE and the L-edge of Ni, we investigate the temperature-induced changes in the partial density of electronic states in the valence band. Measurements are performed both at room temperature and in the low-temperature regime, above and below the observed phase transition points (25 K and 21 K for  $\text{Gd}_3\text{Ni}_5\text{Al}_{19}$ ; 32 K, 29 K, and 20 K for  $\text{Tb}_3\text{Ni}_5\text{Al}_{19}$ ). The goal is to distinguish the individual electronic contributions of Ni and rare-earth atoms to the valence band near the Fermi level, and to correlate these with the magnetic ordering processes occurring at different temperatures.

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### References

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**Primary author:** SZUBKA, Magdalena (Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach)

**Co-authors:** Prof. KLIMCZUK, Tomasz (Wydział Fizyki Technicznej i Matematyki Stosowanej, Politechnika Gdańska); Dr KUBACKI, Jerzy (Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach); Prof. GORAUS, Jerzy (Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach); Dr OBOZ, Monika (Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach); Dr SOBOL, Tomasz (Narodowe Centrum Promieniowania Synchrotronowego SOLARIS)

**Presenter:** SZUBKA, Magdalena (Uniwersytet Śląski w Katowicach)

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